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[a1351]

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[a145]



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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7TH, 1911.

We have heard nothing so far by telegram of any discussion by the Imperial Conference of the important question of Imperial Preference, and this fact strikes us as somewhat significant in view of the efforts now being made by the United States Government to pass Bill dealing with trade reciprocity with Canada. President Taft, as the telegrams have told us, expects the Senate to approve the Bill this week, and in one of his recent speeches the President expressed his confidence that the actual operation of the Reciprocity Agreement would be so beneficial to both that the arguments now used against its adoption would be only remembered as exaggerated instances of a perverted imagination. We do not know whether this refers to the arguments on both sides of the boundary line, or only to the American arguments, if there are any against the step. Such an Agreement would obviously be a nail in the coffin of Imperial Preference, which has been so persistently advocated not only in Great Britain but in the Colonies as well. In a speech made a couple of months ago by President Taft it was indeed distinctly avowed that the American purpose in offering reciprocity to Canada was to defeat the British policy of mutual trade preferences within the Empire. "No more remarkable statement respecting the relations of the Mother Country and the self-Governing Dominions," declared Mr. Borden, the Leader of the Opposition in Canada, "was ever uttered by any statesman of Mr. Taft's position." Notwithstanding, however, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier

in 1902, and again in 1907, pledged Canada to a policy of Preferential Trade between Great Britain and the Dominions, the Canadian Government has now under consideration a Bill providing for reciprocity with the United States, which is calculated to destroy any prospect of consummating a policy of reciprocity within the Empire. Therefore great interest would attach to any statement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference on this important question. When it was recently announced that Sir Wilfrid was hesitating as to attending the Conference, the Opposition in Canada at once ascribed his hesitation to be due to the embarrassing position in which he had been placed by this Reciprocity Bill. Will he go to that Conference, asked the Opposition Leader, and reaffirm the policy of mutual trade preferences within the Empire while at the same moment he is attempting to drive through Parliament an agreement which absolutely destroys the possibility of any such policy? "Mr. Taft's utterance," added Mr. Borden, "is no idle declaration. Its most serious feature is its profound truth." Though Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have hesitated as to attending the Imperial Conference, we know that he overcame his hesitation and reached London in the middle of May, and has doubtless taken the prominent part in the deliberations of the Council that is expected of him as one of the leading statesmen of the Empire. In view of the pledges the Canadian Premier has already given on the subject of mutual trade preferences within the Empire, we may assume his attitude on the question of Reciprocity with the United States to be that it does not destroy or militate against the policy of British preference to which Canada is already committed, though it is difficult to see how such a case can be successfully made out. More likely does it appear that this Reciprocity Agreement, if it is concluded, will strike a shattering blow at British Imperial unity, for surely there are reasonable grounds for believing that, as an English member of Parliament has put it, "in the long run the Reciprocity Agreement will rob Canada of her nationality and her independence, and will turn Canadian hopes and aspirations away from the Motherland and divert the channels of trade from Canada to the United Kingdom to her immensely powerful and populous neighbour to the South." Such a prospect emphasises very strongly the justification for Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Imperial preference. The immediate results of the warming, but only weakening of the ties that now bind the Dominion to her must result in a steady diversion of Canadian trade to the United States as the population of the Great Republic increases. The question therefore, is one in which the people of the United Kingdom have a very real interest, for, in view of the great extent to which the people of the Motherland rely on the Canadian Dominion for their food supply, the danger looms up of a rise in the cost of food, as the diversion of trade increases, the Dominion Parliament has been adjourned for two months, in order to allow the Premier and the Parliamentary contingent to attend the Coronation, and the Reciprocity Bill is included in the legislative projects held over until the Autumn session. On the other side of the border it is expected that reciprocity with Canada will become law by July 1st at latest, and there are indications in the latest London papers that these movements on the other side of the Atlantic are stimulating public interest in Tariff Reform, for it is recognised that "if Reciprocity is to be killed Preference must prevail."

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador to Japan, was received in audience by the Tsar at Tsarsko Selo on the 15th ult.

A resident of 175, Wan Chai Road, reports that sometime on Tuesday someone stole a gold watch and chain valued at \$80 from his house.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Wood fined seven rascals coolies \$7 apiece for taking up an unauthorised stand in Spring Garden Lane.

The wedding of Capt. St. Clair and Miss Jacks which was to have taken place to-day, is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 13th inst., at the same hour.

We understand that Mr. T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, has been appointed chief assistant to the Hongkong Observatory.

Twenty-eas of cinnamon oil valued at \$1,000 were stolen from on board the s.s. Kumeric, which is lying off West Point, sometime between the 3rd and 5th instant.

For returning from banishment Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a Chinese to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A Chinese who assaulted a countrywoman at Kenedyton was sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Cheung sends us a photograph of the King's Birthday parade taken in three sections, making a picture about two feet long. Messrs. Tack & Co. also send us some good postcard views of scenes at the Parade.

For using threatening language to the master of a junk at Aberdeen, Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday bound a Chinese overseer the sum of \$50, or six months' imprisonment. Defendant is alleged to have threatened to blow up complainant's junk.

The trial of the four men who were charged with committing an armed robbery at Shanghai Street, Yau Ma Tei, concluded before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. Two of the defendants were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, and two were discharged.

The body of a Chinese female, 13 years of age, was found floating in the water near the Art wharf in Connaught Road Central on Monday. Another corpse, that of a male aged about 35, was found in the harbour near the China Merchants' wharf on the same day.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 4th June shows that of non-Chinese there were 326 to the Library and 123 to the Museum, and of Chinese 133 to the former and 2,020 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 459 persons and the Museum by 2,148.

A telegram is published in the Japan papers stating that H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard has left Hongkong for Japan, where he will stay two months. Our Japan contemporaries have probably discovered by this time that the telegram referred, not to His Excellency, but to Lady Lugard.

During the holidays, and up to noon yesterday, sixteen cases of plague occurred in the Colony, fourteen of which proved fatal. The total number of cases for the year now stands at 82. The return of other communicable diseases reported as having occurred during the week ended June 3rd shows one case of enteric fever (imported), one case of relapsing fever (imported), and one case of small-pox (Chinese).

The following announcement appears in a London paper:—"A marriage is arranged and will take place very shortly between Wray Wilkin Whiston, Colonial Fellow of the Surveyors Institution and Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of Hongkong, China, eldest son of the late George Whiston, of Thames Ditton, and Constance Mary, youngest daughter of the late Robert Ascott, M.P. for Oldham, of Scrigley Hall, Lancashire, and Mrs. Robert Ascott, of Morven, Kenley, Surrey.

FUNERAL OF MISS BARKER.

The funeral of Miss Barker, Matron of the Government Civil Hospital, took place yesterday afternoon. The cortège left the Government Civil Hospital at 4.30 and reached St. John's Cathedral at five o'clock. Here a short and impressive service was held.

Amongst those present were Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, the Matrons, Sisters and Nurses of the various hospitals, the ward-masters, wardboys, amahs, and other members of the staff of the Government hospitals, and a large number of other residents including the Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer, and Mrs. Atkinson, Dr. W. M. V. Koch, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.H. Dr. J. W. Hartley, A.M.O.H., Dr. Fitzwilliams and Dr. and Mrs. Kelly.

His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria conducted the service, and the other clergy participating were the Rev. F. T. Johnson and the Rev. A. B. Thorburn. After the singing of the hymn 43 the organist played the Dead March in St. Paul's Cathedral remaining standing. This concluded the service, and as the coffin was carried out on the shoulders of six policemen the mournful tolling of the Cathedral bell added to the solemnity of the sad occasion.

On the arrival of the cortège at the cemetery, the coffin was borne by six policemen to the grave, where the Rev. F. T. Johnson conducted the service. Numerous wreaths were forwarded by sympathetic friends, including the following:

The Staff of the Government Civil Hospital, Dr. Koch, Dr. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Dr. Keyt, Drs. Fitzwilliams and Allen, Mrs. Steadman, the Maternity Hospital Staff, the Peak Hospital Staff, Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephen, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs. Branch, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Borlotti and Miss Cowden, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Dr. and Mrs. Barrington, Mrs. Chapple, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ram, Miss Innes, Sisters Matilda Hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, Mrs. N. J. Stabb, Mrs. Grant Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapman, Superior and Sisters Italian Convent, Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, Girls' Diocesan School, Miss Skipton, Miss Wallace, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mrs. Dowley, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Garston, Staff Nursing Staff Military Hospital, Nursing Staff Government Civil and Victoria Hospitals, Revenue Officers, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. Tram, Mr. and Mrs. Hewett, Com. and Mrs. Buckwith, Mrs. Gomes, Miss Barret and four sisters, and many others which were sent to the Cathedral and graveyard.

Miss Barker, who was trained at the London Hospital, came out here as a sister in 1894, and worked with great devotion during the first plague years. In 1898 she was appointed matron of the Government Civil Hospital. It is well known how unsafely she did that work, and there are many who will bless her memory. She is greatly mourned by all the members of the Medical Department, especially so by the sisters and nurses. Her death, just two years before she would have retired, will be a great blow to a very large circle of friends, by whom she was greatly respected. She died of heart disease after an illness of just over a fortnight.

For returning from banishment Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a Chinese to one year's imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A Chinese who assaulted a countrywoman at Kenedyton was sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIAMESE ROYALTIES ON
STRANDED STEAMER.

TOKYO, June 6th.
The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer, while conveying the Siamese royalties from Vladivostok, struck a reef near Nagasaki and grounded.

The Royal party returned to Nagasaki.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

AMUR TERRITORIAL
LIMIT.

LONDON, June 6th.
A message from St. Petersburg states that the Council of Empire has adopted a twelve-mile territorial limit for the coast of Amur Province.

The change comes into force six months after Japan has been notified.

The maximum penalty for infringement is three months' imprisonment, a fine of sixty pounds sterling, and confiscation of the vessel.

SULTAN OF TURKEY'S TOUR.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, June 5th.
Forty kilos of dynamite, with apparatus for the manufacture of bombs, were discovered in the district of Koepreue near the railways forming the Sultan's route on his Macedonian tour on which he starts to-day.

LATER.

The Sultan has started on his tour to Macedonia, sailing from Salouka in a battleship, which was escorted by another and two cruisers.

His Majesty was given an enthusiastic send-off.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Dr. G. L. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

SCAVENGING AND CONSERVANCY BY-LAWS.
Correspondence was submitted relative to the proposed draft Scavenging and Conservancy by-laws.

The President stated that members had settled the main outlines of the by-laws at the last meeting, and, before going through them one by one he moved that the Board go into committee to discuss any further alterations which members might wish to suggest.

The by-laws were then considered in committee and a number of alterations suggested.

On the Board resuming consideration of the by-laws was adjourned until next meeting, and in the meantime the opinion of the Law Officer of the Crown is to be taken on the amendments made.

RAT RETURN.

The rat return for the week ending May 27th showed that a total of 1,947 rats was caught in Hongkong and Kowloon. Of the 404 caught in Kowloon none were infected, but of 1,543 caught in the Colony eight were found to be infected.

A SANITARY BOARD FLAG.

Mr. HOOPER—Before we terminate, Sir, I wish to allude to the matter we were discussing, the question of a Sanitary Board flag. Is it proposed that the Board should have a flag? I think it would be an excellent thing, and we might use it on all our launches, have our conservancy boats decorated with it, and also the Post Office, as that would let the public know where they can come to for the Sanitary Board. It would also greatly enhance the decorations for the Coronation. Perhaps some artist has volunteered to give us a design!

The PRESIDENT—I would suggest that Mr. Hooper be asked to draw up a design. (Laughter.)

Mr. HOOPER—I might delegate that to a Government office of far greater experience than myself, the Director of Public Works, who has some very good samples.

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred Stock, and an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the Deferred Stock of the Company for the half year ended 31st March, and that warrants for the same will be posted to-day.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 6th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

ALLEGED BREACH OF COVENANT.

Frederick Reichmann, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, sued Mrs. Mary Uschmann, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, for damages for the breach of a covenant made by defendant with plaintiff on November 18, 1909, whereby defendant covenanted with plaintiff that she would not at any time thereafter, either by herself or in connection with any other person or persons, carry on trade or business as an inn-keeper, publican or restaurant keeper within the Colony of Hongkong. Plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain defendant from carrying on either by herself or in connection with any other person or persons, the trade or business of an inn-keeper, publican, and restaurant keeper now being carried on in Kowloon under the sign of the Station Hotel and for costs.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for plaintiff, and the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for defendant instructed by Mr. Reader Harris.

The statement of claim set forth that defendant, who was then proprietor of the Oriental Hotel, now known as the Grand Hotel, assigned to plaintiff all her interest therein for \$30,000. By the assignment and in consideration of the sum of \$30,000 defendant covenanted with plaintiff not at any time after the date of the assignment either by herself or in connection with any other person to carry on the trade or business of an inn-keeper, publican or restaurant keeper within the Colony. Defendant had carried on and was still carrying on such trade or business either by herself or in connection with some other person or persons. In consequence of the breach of the covenant plaintiff had suffered damages and claimed damages and an injunction.

The statement of defence set out that the following letter was part of the covenant:—

Mrs. Mary Uschmann—Dear Madam, I beg to state that the intention of the covenant contained in the assignment by you to me of the Oriental Hotel preventing you from carrying on another similar business is not in any way to prevent you from existing in any capacity whatsoever in any similar business to that of the Oriental Hotel, but is only intended

to prevent you from either obtaining a license yourself or in conjunction with others, or carrying on as owner either by yourself or with others of any similar business.—Yours faithfully,

Frederick Reichmann. Defendant denied she had broken the covenant, as the goodwill of the business of the Station Hotel is the sole property of Robert Albrecht Uschmann, husband of defendant, and she is merely assisting him in the business. Defendant did not admit plaintiff had

would contend that the covenant was unreasonable wide as regards space and time.

Mr. Potter said that a few days ago they applied for a jury, and his Lordship decided it would be better to get rid of any preliminary points of law, and then if they thought it necessary they could repeat their application. He did not know what the position that day was, whether they were simply to go into law or go into evidence.

It would be rather difficult to call evidence twice, first before his Lordship and secondly before a jury.

His Lordship—There are some points of law which cover the whole case.

Mr. Pollock—That is so.

Mr.

CHINA SOCIETY.
ANNUAL DINNER IN LONDON.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, May 13th.

At the annual dinner of the China Society held at the Tropicadero Restaurant last night, the Chinese Minister, His Excellency Low Yuk-Lin, presided over about 120 guests, including the Rev. Lord William Cecil, Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle and Lady Fremantle, Sir Walter and Lady Hillier, Sir Chas. and Lady Dudgeon, Baron Ito, Lady Cameron, Amy, Lady Foley, Mr. George Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Brown, Mr. Arthur Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Addis, Mr. G. Addis, L. F. Ah-lo, H. F. Allen, E. L. B. Allan, H. C. G. Allen, C. F. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Angier, Mr. A. Aoki, Mr. T. S. Baker Col. Barlowe, E. W. Biggaby, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bois, Capt. Bois, Mr. H. R. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brady, Mr. J. F. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ballard, Mr. Mrs. and Miss T. L. Bullock, Mr. G. H. Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carter, Mrs. Copeland, Signora Costentini, E. Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Coutts, C. E. de Bertodano, Mrs. Haudley Derry, F. D'Isaenger, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dippe, Mr. G. B. Dodwell and Miss Dowdell, Miss Dodgeon, Mr. A. W. Fremantle, Mr. Lionel Giles, Mr. Lancelot Giles, Mrs. Giles, Mr. F. W. Grantham, Mr. C. Vernon, Miss G. Hansen, Mr. H. Hartley, Mr. F. H. Hawkins, Mr. H. M. Hillier, Mr. Harol. Hillier, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hippisley, Mr. C. G. Holworthy, Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Joseph, Mr. F. Joyce, Miss Kemp, Mr. C. D. Kerr, Mrs. John Kirby, Mr. F. Kirby, Mr. J. Komma, Mrs. Lane, Mr. W. T. Lay, Dr. and Mrs. Morland McCrae, Miss MacDugall, Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Miss Maclean, Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Martelli, Rev. G. Currie Martin, Mr. J. R. Michael, Rev. G. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Perry, Miss Pirkis, Mr. George Field, Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Raikes, Dr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Robertson, Mr. J. Sakata, Mr. and Mrs. F. Salinger, Mr. C. P. Sandberg, Mr. A. Sandberg, Mr. B. C. G. Scott, Mrs. J. L. Scott, Mr. Y. Shihata, Mr. and Mrs. J. Silverston, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. de B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tembin, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Mr. Y. H. Tsan, Mr. J. K. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Mr. A. Watanabe, Mr. H. Wilcockson and Miss Zimmerman.

After the toasts of the King and the Emperor of China, His EXCELLENCE proposed the health of the Society as follows:—It gives me the greatest pleasure, as it is also an honour, to be asked to preside at the annual dinner of the Society, the growth and increasing prosperity of which I have watched with great care and satisfaction. It was, I remember, four or five years ago that I had the honour of taking part in its formation, and it is very gratifying to me this evening, as well as to you, I am sure, that we are in the proud position of saying that it is sailing smoothly and is enjoying what the Chinese call *feng-shui*. (Cheers.) (The expression *feng-shui* means "good luck.") Much credit for this is due to Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Brennan and the many members who gave their support to the society. A Society like this is bound to create much good feeling, and it serves a useful purpose by extending the minds of the Chinese and English people, and by stimulating a desire to know more of each other. The result will be to bring about a better understanding between the two countries to our mutual benefit and prosperity. I feel I have your permission to say that we all in our hearts sincerely wish for the success of the Society, that it may increase and improve in its usefulness and numbers, the better to accomplish the purpose for which it was originally intended. (Cheers.) Such, I am sure, is our earnest desire and hope. I ask you to drink to the prosperity of the Society. (Cheers.)

Mr. G. JAMIESON submitted the health of the Chinese Minister. He said His Excellency had represented his country successively at Singapore, in the Transvaal, Belgium, and now in this country. In each capacity he had conducted the affairs of his country with a dignity worthy of the best traditions of his country. At the time the Society was formed, he (Mr. Jamieson) was hesitating as to how far it would be a success, but the large gatherings they had had since had dispelled any doubts that were entertained. The China Society was now recognized as a going concern. This was in large measure, due to His Excellency. (Cheers.) Referring to contemporary events in China, Mr. Jamieson said remarkable things had been happening there, as to which a word of commendation and praise was due. He said this the more willingly because he had noticed at certain gatherings of their countrymen where China was the topic that there was a tendency to indulge overmuch in criticism, to express impatience that things were not going better. These critics did not fully consider the difficulties in the way. As to the plague in Manchuria, remarkable steps were taken by China to combat it and bring it to a termination. The first reports which came to hand were exceedingly alarming. They heard that towns and villages had been ravaged, and that people were dying by hundreds and thousands, and it was a serious matter as to what was to be done. Now that fuller reports were to hand they learned that the Chinese officials, assisted by a small circle of medical men on the spot, achieved remarkable results. Very energetic steps were taken under the guidance of the enlightened Viceroy of Manchuria, and they proved effective. Altogether the Chinese

had accomplished a remarkable performance. (Cheers.) The outcome of it all was, he believed, that the plague had been extinguished. (Cheers.) Recently a conference of medical men took place at the invitation of the Government of China, who asked them to go to China and study the plague on the spot, and the conference was presided over at its opening by a Chinese doctor, whose speech, for breadth of view, wise advice, and grasp of the situation, would not have been unworthy of the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. (Cheers.) With men like that, China need not despair. (Cheers.) Speaking next of the constitutional movement, Mr. Jamieson declared that it was a movement in the right direction, and was bound to go on.

The CHAIRMAN, replying, said:—I thank Mr. Jamieson for the kind words he has spoken, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind way you have received them. You know so much about the affairs of China from the papers and letters you receive from your old friends who are in China, and it is, therefore, needless for me to refer to them at length. But with regard to education it is astonishing that in the direction of women's education in China we receive mails from China which give details of how education is spreading in China. The girls are just as familiar with the politics of Chinese boys—(laughter)—and they hope that as soon as your women get votes they will get theirs. (Laughter and cheers.) A few years ago news never reached the interior of China, but now every day telegrams from Europe are reported in the Chinese papers, and the people read them as eagerly as you do here. In regard to the constitutional Government which we are establishing, we think that it is progressing in the right direction, but it is a great thing to establish a new constitution in such a country as China. We hope to study your constitution. Of course the constitutional question requires many years of study before you can decide which is best, but we think that the English constitution is more suitable to China than any other. (Cheers.)

The annual general meeting followed. Mr. BRENNAN, proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, announced that there had been five lectures during the year end that the society was steadily growing. Mr. G. Jamieson, who had been chairman since the Society was started, had decided to retire, and Sir W. Hillier, at the invitation of the council, had consented to take his place. Fifty people had not paid their subscription, but there was a small balance of £5 in hand.

Mr. A. Dwyer seconded, and urged every member in the coronation year to induce not less than one friend to join the Society. The motion was agreed to, and the proceedings concluded with an exchange of friendly chat which is always the best feature of these China Society gatherings, restoring as it does the links of friendship first formed "Somewhere East of Suez."

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SKIMMED MILK DEBATE.
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Hongkong, June 6th.
SIR.—In the curtailed report of the debate in the Legislative Council on the subject of skimmed milk no mention was made of the statements which drew from His Excellency the remark that the description in Chinese on the wrapper was manifestly fraudulent, and it is therefore clear to the public on what grounds so serious a statement was made. During the debate Hon. Dr. Ho Kai handed to His Excellency a written translation of the Chinese words, which purported to represent the English phrase "Machine-skinned milk." They were to the effect that the milk in the tin was "the pure milk of a yellow cow" which had been milked by machinery. This was read to the Committee by His Excellency, and the translation furnished to Government by the Registrar-General, which was read by the Colonial Secretary, was to the same effect. The intention, therefore, as Dr. Ho Kai showed, was to mislead the purchaser and cause him to believe that the condensed milk was pure whole milk, and not skimmed milk.

When Mr. Pollock moved his amendment that the Bill should not come into force until a deferred date, it was pointed out that the printed date, June 1st, was a printer's error for 21st, and His Excellency observed that in view of the intentionally misleading nature of the description on the label he could no longer feel any sympathy with the vendors. Mr. Pollock concurred and withdrew his amendment. It is hardly necessary to add that His Excellency neither inferred nor did it ever occur to him to imagine that the legal gentleman who represented the case for the vendors had any knowledge whatever of the misleading statement on the wrapper of the tin, which was produced for inspection of the Council. — I am Your obedient servant,

N. SIMON,
Private Secretary.
[We may say that the statements covered by the above letter appeared in the Daily Press report of the debate.—ED.]

THE COLONIAL REVENUE.
(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—There are some who may have been disappointed and therefore discontented.

The Government cannot for certain reasons let the public know the why and the wherefore of its actions.

Perhaps it may be due to policy—Imperial or otherwise—that certain Concessions and Leases are granted.

Mr. Wong Kam Fook, having been born in this Colony, ought to have known better.

Let him try again, please.—Yours &c.,

P. T. CHOW.

CHINA'S FIRST PRIME MINISTER.

PRINCE CHING AND HIS RECORD.

The following is the article in which Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, recently described the record of Prince Ching—

Peking, April 27.

Prince Ching has been for years the most conspicuous and the most notorious figure in China. The story of his life is the story of China for the past 27 years—the story of the Army Board—its success in large measure is due to his abstention from any duties connected with it. The last important convention to which he affixed his name was the Manchurian Convention of December 22, 1905, and its supplementary Agreement, one of the stipulations of which provided for the transformation of the Japanese military railway between Antung and Mukden. China's violation of this undertaking compelled Japan to proceed to the construction of the railway without awaiting China's consent, this being but one of the many humiliations which Prince Ching has succeeded in bringing upon his country, a more recent instance being the Russian ultimatum regarding Mongolia.

As President of the Waiwpu he has systematically evaded his duties. Ministers of powerful foreign States have been treated by him in a way that would not be tolerated in any other country under heaven, for representatives of Great Powers, especially Chinese mandarins with this corrupt old mandarin to discuss questions that he has contemptuously declined to treat at the Foreign Office. He has not been in the Foreign Office, although he is Foreign Minister, six times in the last six years.

Anot. or Ministerial member asked whether any contribution was to be made from the Imperial Exchequer towards the burden imposed by the new opium law.

Mr. Montagu (Cambridgeshire, Chesterton, Min.)—The treaty was signed with China yesterday, and the summary of the treaty which appears in *The Times* of this morning may be taken as correct. The answer to the second question is in the affirmative. Roughly speaking, I believe the amount of unregistered opium now in the treaty ports of Hongkong is about 21,000 chests. On the assumption that that figure is correct, the Indian exports of opium to China during the year 1912 will be 18,500 chests, as against 25,500 chests which they would have been if this stock had not been taken into account.

Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab.) asked what provision had been made to make up the loss to revenues of India.

Mr. T. Taylor (Lancs. S.E., Redcliffe, Opp.) asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he could state the result of the negotiations with China regarding the termination of the Indo-Chinese opium traffic, and whether the new agreement permitted China to exclude Indian opium as soon as she could show that her own small remaining production had entirely stopped. He further asked for information about the opium now in bond at Hongkong and treaty ports.

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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1910 of THIRTY CENTS per Share will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Hongkong, on and after the 2nd June, 1911, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Offices.

The DIVIDEND will also be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, Shanghai, on and after the same date.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd June 1911. [785]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, BRITISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, London, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 A.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 7th June, 1911.

The Tenderer to state the total amount (in pounds sterling) and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bill will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

H. D. STACPOLE, Lt.-Col., A.P.D.
Treasury Chest Officer.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1911. [793]

FOR SALE.

THE Business—Goodwill, Furniture, &c., &c., &c., of "THE BOMBAY HOUSE RESTAURANT," situated in good locality with promising prospect.

Apply to—
60, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [794]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1911. [792]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th inst., the following additional Cars will be run:

WEEK DAYS:

7.15 A.M.

3.15 P.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

SUNDAYS:

9.15 A.M.

8.10 P.M.

10.00 P.M.

10.30 P.M.

11.00 P.M.

11.30 P.M.

The Service between 7.30 A.M. and 8 A.M. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1911. [788]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES and CROSSES in Stock at BROWN, JONES & CO., 41, Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HERBERT STEPHENS has severed his connection with our Firm and that the Authority to sign pro. per. which he has hitherto held has been withdrawn as from this Date. DADY BURJOR & CO. Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [781]

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Can always get the best quality

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

and

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON,

LAMB,

RABBITS.

From THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Butcher's Dept.

Price list on application.

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Show the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card 30 Cents
On Paper 20 "

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [609]

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STEAMERS

AMIGO, German str., 822, W. Langschwager,
3rd June—Haliphong 1st June, General—
Jensen & Co.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,005, Chr. Kumpel,
21st May—Bangkok 14th June and Teak—
Butterfield & Swire.
ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 5th
June—Shanghai 1st June, General—But-
terfield & Swire.
CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen,
1st June—Bangkok 25th May, Rice—
Angard, Thorsen & Co.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T.
Yamaguchi, 3rd June—Swatow 1st June,
General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
CLARA JENSEN, German str., 1,102, H. Ipland—
3rd June—Hongkong 1st June, Coal—Jensen
& Co.
DUNWAWONG, German str., 1,057, E. Gath-
man, 26th May—Bangkok 16th May, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str., 3,046, R.
Arolibald, S.N.E., 1st June—Shanghai 29th
May, Mails and General—C. P. E. Co.
FAUSANG, British str., 1,400, H. S. Malins,
1st June—Port Cobert 30th May, Coal—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GLENPALLOCH, British str., 1,434, J. Mason,
1st June—Singapore 26th May, General—
Order.
GLENOOKE, British str., 2,699, Graves, 4th
June—Singapore 30th May, General—
Song Pak Hong.
HIROSAI MARU, Japanese str., 2,300, Yama-
moto, 1st June—Moj 26th May, Coal—
Mitani Busan Kaisha.
HILD, Norwegian str., 1,234, Solvesen, 4th
June—Bangkok 25th May, Rice—Chinese.
HONGKONG MARU, Japanese str., 3,438, H.
Hinokuma, 31st May—Moj 26th May,
General—Tyo Kisen Kaisha.
HONGKONG French str., 739, A. Cornilsson,
2nd June—Haiphong 30th May and Hol-
low 1st June, General—A. R. Marly.
ISCHIA, Italian str., 2,480, Belotti, 4th June—
Bombay and Singapore 29th May, General—
Carloforte & Co.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,906, M. Higino,
5th June—Shanghai 2nd May, General—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KASHIWA, British str., 1,144, C. Layer, 22nd
May—Chinkiang 17th May, Rice—Butter-
field & Swire.
KOKSICHANG, German str., 1,231, Rosifsky,
31st May—Saigon 27th May, Rice—
Butterfield & Swire.
KOKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,835, Cowin, 3rd
June—Moj 23rd May, Coal—Gillman &
Co.
KUMBANG, British str., 2,073, F. Wheeler,
29th May—Singapore 23rd May, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KWANGLER, Chinese str., 1,468, Pratt, 4th
June—Shanghai 1st June, General—C.
M. S. N. Co.
LAEBERT, British str., 1,340, Page, 3rd June—
Saigon 31st May, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.
LAGO LAW, British str., 3,774, R. E. Hollett,
1st June—Guaymas 1st May—Eng Holt
Fond S.S. Co.
LOCKSUW, German str., 1,020, W. Taubert, 1st
June—Bangkok 26th May, Rice and Meal—
Butterfield & Swire.
LOTHIAN, British str., 3,222, W. J. Lockhart,
24th May—Moj 19th May, Coal—Doddwell
& Co.
LUCEBURG, British str., 1,234, Mathel, 4th June—
Seattle 4th and Moj 30th May, Flour
and General—Bank Line, Ltd.
MATTHEWS, German str., 831, Chr. Uldernap,
4th June—Touare and Holbow 3rd June,
Rice and General—Jensen & Co.
MONMOUTHSHIRE, British str., 3,306, 4th June—
Shanghai 1st June, General—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
NIECKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,439, M. Yagi,
5th May—Molbourn and ports 10th May,
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
NINGBO, British str., 1,223, T. W. Pickard,
31st May—Nanchang and Chofeo 25th
May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
ONBANO, British str., 1,787, Smith, 26th May—
Chinawang 19th May, Coal—C. E. & M.
Co.
PEKINGFENH, British str., 1,065, Jas. H. Scott,
27th May—Tientsin 25th May, Rice, and
General—Chinese.
PITSANULOK, German str., 1,234, D. Reimers,
29th May—Bangkok 20th and Swatow 23rd
General—Moehlers & Co.
PETCHABURI, German str., 1,573, O. Goessow,
31st May—Bangkok 24th May, Rice and
Meal—Order.
QUARTA, German str., 1,385, D. Reitzen,
27th May—Wakamatsu 21st May, Coal—
Sander, Wilder & Co.
REIBER, British str., 1,340, Page, 3rd June—
Saigon 31st May, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.
SAKAI, British str., 1,234, D. Reitzen,
29th May—Bangkok 20th and Swatow 23rd
General—Moehlers & Co.
SABINE RUCKERMES, Dutch str., 573, D. E.
Boeve, 1st June—Fochow 30th May, Rice—
Bellast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SHANTUO, British str., 1,306, Robinson, 3rd
June—Kwan-chow-wan 2nd June, Salt—
Butterfield & Swire.
SIBERIA, American str., 6,655, A. Zeeder, 29th
May—San Francisco 3rd May, Mails and
Mining Concession, 1893.
SINGAPORE, British str., 987, H. Mathias, 4th
June—Haiphong 1st June, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
TAIWAN, British str., 1,024, Jenkins, 3rd June—
Saigon 30th May, G-general—Chinese.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 2,120, Nakayama,
4th June—Mike 23rd May, Coal—Mitui
Busan Kaisha.
TANSONG, British str., 987, H. Mathias, 4th
June—Haiphong 1st June, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
TAPAN, British str., 1,776, Picknell, 4th June—
Malabon & Co.

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TREATIES WITH KOREA

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COLONIAL SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

SHIPOWNERS' DEPUTATION.

The President of the Board of Trade received a deputation on the 15th ult. from the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee, who placed before him their views on the subject of Colonial legislation affecting merchant shipping. The interview was in anticipation of the Imperial Conference which is shortly to be held in London, at which legislation affecting the shipping trade will be submitted by the self-governing Colonies. The associations represented were the General Shipowners' Society, London; Liverpool Steam Shipowners' Association; Liverpool Shipowners' Association, Glasgow; Shipowners' Association, Clyde; Steam Shipowners' Association; Clyde Sailing Shipowners' Association; North of England Steam Shipowners' Association; Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping; Bristol Steam Shipowners' Association; Belfast Shipowners' Association; and Leith Shipowners' Society. Among those present were: Mr. F. Shadforth Watts (chairman), the Right Hon. Russell Roe, M.P. (vice-chairman), Lord Inverclyde, Lord Furness, Sir Percy E. Bates, Sir William Cory, Sir John Ellerman, Sir James L. Mackay, Sir Owen Phillip, and Sir Frederick Mirlsford.

The Right Hon. Russell Roe, M.P., who introduced the deputation, said it was one that clearly represented the shipping industry of this country, and they attached the greatest importance to the question to be raised.

Mr. Norman Hill (Liverpool) said that at the Imperial Conference in 1907 two principles were urged:—(1) The requirements and laws relating to shipping should be uniform through the Empire, but that he considered the lines of New Zealand and Australian legislation should be generally followed as a basis of a uniform law; and (2) that foreign ships must be subjected to all the requirements of British ships. He pointed out that in 1908 the total tonnage of the merchant navy of the British Empire was 87 per cent., while the British Dominions and Possessions had only 15 per cent. At the 1907 Conference it was stated that every ship should be subjected periodically to a Government survey. It that principle had been in force in this country for the last 20 years—a principle which of necessity involved hard and fast standards for the surveyors to impose—they would not have seen the enormous improvement in the types of ships that they had now. Mr. Hill said these standards would be administered by surveyors on the spot, and such a proposal would disorganize the whole of their business. The liners to Australia or New Zealand might possibly "tax the line," but with regard to the tramp ships, which carried the great bulk of their tonnage, it would be absolutely impossible for them to be ready to meet the standards at every port. That was one of the strongest reasons why the Colonies should support them in the request that the shipping should be regulated by Imperial legislation and nothing else. He maintained that they could not insist on foreign ships regulations affecting their domestic economy. The idea of Colonial legislators endeavouring to enforce whatever Acts they chose to pass was absolutely appalling. The shipowners unanimously recognized the right of the Colonies to legislate with regard to vessels registered there, or engaged in their own coasting trade, but looking at the enormous importance of the international carrying trade of this country, and seeing the dangers of unnecessary and arbitrary interference with that trade, he urged strongly that Imperial legislation was the only possible way upon which this country could deal with its interests.

Mr. Robert J. Dunlop (Glasgow) said that they felt alarmed at the proposals put forward in the Commonwealth Bill of 1910. Many of those proposals were contrary to Imperial law. Mr. Buxton, in reply, said he thought they would not expect him at the present moment to give them any views, or to give an expression of the opinions which he held in reference to the various matters which they had brought before him. As he had to discuss these particular points and others with the delegates of the Colonies, it would not be proper for him to express his views, but he assured them that he would bear very fully in mind what they had stated to him. He recognized to the full the vast Imperial and commercial interests which they represented, and he would do his best in the discussions to arrive at conclusions which would not be detrimental to the interests they represented.

THE SILVER MARKET.

THE STOCKS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Mount & Goldsmith in their circular, dated May 12, state:—
The Silver market during the past week has shown great steadiness, the quotations having only varied between 24d. and 24½d., the latter being to-day's price. The Indian Bazaars have been more active and have sent both covering and shipping orders, while China has also bought intermittently. The reserve of rupes held by the Indian Government in the Currency Department has been further reduced by 3d. lakhs during the week, and now only amounts to 252 crores, but it is getting late in the year for much further decrease, and we shall shortly look for a movement in the other way.

There has been said lately about the large stocks in China, now amounting to about £3,500,000. Whilst it is quite possible that if unfavourable trade conditions occurred a portion of this might be sold in the London or Indian markets, it must not be forgotten that silver in China is "money" and that if trade developments proved satisfactory this would be quickly absorbed. The financial disturbances that have taken place in China during the past year no doubt largely explain why so much money is being idle, which under more normal circumstances would be loaned to the native banks and distributed up-country.

The quotations at which the market closes steady-to-day seem likely to continue at about their present level, and cheaper money has caused the difference between spot and forward on one or two days lately to be only 1d. per oz. Std.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

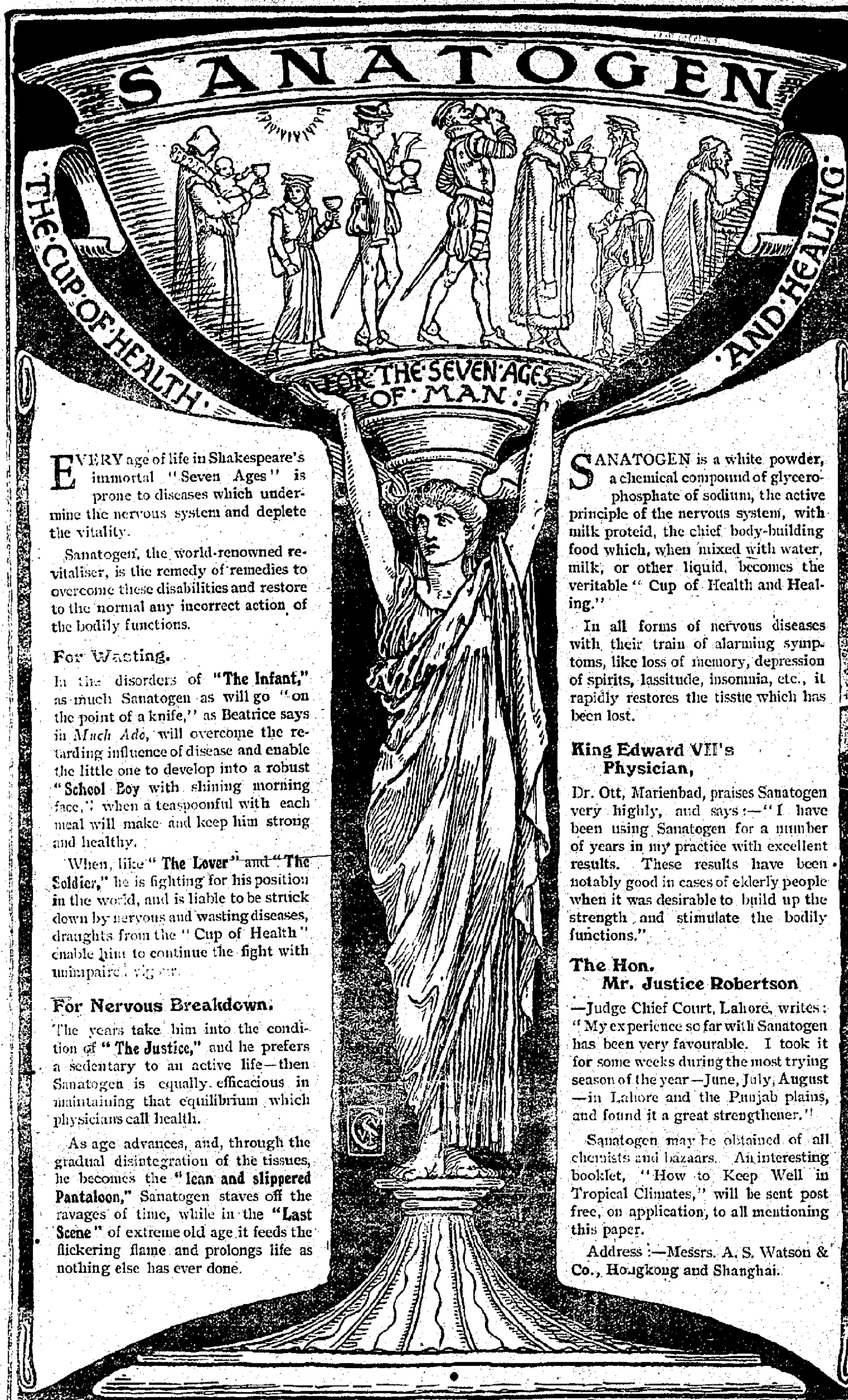
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PRICE 52 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Offices, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.



EVERY age of life in Shakespeare's immortal "Seven Ages" is prone to diseases which undermine the nervous system and deplete the vitality.

Sanatogen, the world-renowned vitaliser, is the remedy of remedies to overcome these disabilities and restore to the normal any incorrect action of the bodily functions.

For Wasting.

In the disorders of "The Infant," as much Sanatogen as will go "on the point of a knife," as Beatrice says in *Much Ado*, will overcome the retarding influence of disease and enable the little one to develop into a robust "School Boy with shining morning face;" when a teaspoonful with each meal will make and keep him strong and healthy.

When, like "The Lover" and "The Soldier," he is fighting for his position in the world, and is liable to be struck down by nervous and wasting diseases, draughts from the "Cup of Health" enable him to continue the fight with unimpaired vigour.

For Nervous Breakdown.

The years take him into the condition of "The Justice," and he prefers a sedentary to an active life—then Sanatogen is equally efficacious in maintaining that equilibrium which physicians call health.

As age advances, and, through the gradual disintegration of the tissues, he becomes the "lean and slipped Pantaloons," Sanatogen staves off the ravages of time, while in the "Last Scene" of extreme old age it feeds the flickering flame and prolongs life as nothing else has ever done.

SANATOGEN is a white powder, a chemical compound of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the chief body-building food which, when mixed with water, milk, or other liquid, becomes the veritable "Cup of Health and Healing."

In all forms of nervous diseases with their train of alarming symptoms, like loss of memory, depression of spirits, lassitude, insomnia, etc., it rapidly restores the tissue which has been lost.

King Edward VII's Physician,

Dr. Ott, Marienbad, praises Sanatogen very highly, and says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength and stimulate the bodily functions."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson

Judge Chief Court, Lahore, writes:—"My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars. An interesting booklet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent post free, on application, to all mentioning this paper.

Address:—Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.

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WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
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The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is
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that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAJI	—	—	JAVA	First half of June
TJITARTEM	JAVA	First half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

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Telephone No. 375.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC
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GOTHENBURG.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILINGS.

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI "NIPPON" On 15th June.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., SEATTLE &
PORTLAND (Or)

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail on or About
LUCERIO	6,400	J. Mathie	30th June.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of THE BANK LINE, LTD., carry Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the Chief Ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will sail at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient indemnity offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for steerage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin Passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucero" and "Orbita" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Passes to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

THE FAST MODERN STEAMERS OF THIS LINE AFFORD THE
QUICKEST FREIGHT TRANSPORT FROM THE ORIENT TO SOUTH
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

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For rates and further information, apply to

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVERS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS,
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Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work

Electrical Drives, Hydraulic and Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works

50-TON HYDRAULIC TESTING MACHINE
FOR CHAINS, WIRE ROPE, RIVETS
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TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD
CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Decking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work, Dockyard Manager Mr. J. Reid, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 NOON at the Town Office.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN.

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